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efforts to the duties of the place I occupy. And may God grant that the lengthening shadows of the next declining year may softly veil the sorrows of a people so cruelly persecuted, and that the reminiscences of the trials through which they shall have passed, and in the contemplation of peace, honor and happiness remain faithfully,

Your friend and servant,
JOHN A. ANDREW.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Boston Journal:

It will be remembered that we since a call was made by Joel Parker and others for a People's Convention, to which my name was attached. I would now state it was placed there under a misapprehension, as he had been asked to attend the meeting of the National Administrations, and will support the Worcester nominations for State officers, and Charles Sumner for U. S. Senator.

ERASTUS ROCKWOOD.
Franklin, Norfolk Co., Oct. 18, 1862.

SERENADE TO GEN. PRENTISS.

HIS SPEECH ON THE MALTREATMENT OF PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

WASHINGTON, OCT. 17. Gen. Prentiss-to-night was complimented with a serenade. He graphically depicted the successful career of his fellow soldiers (taken prisoners at Shiloh) passed in the land of Dixie. He said he had cause to use harsh language when speaking of the demons of the South, whose conduct towards our troops was characterized by murder and barbarity.

Col. Jordan, Assistant Adjutant General to Beaugard, was the only man from whom they received the least particle of respect or courtesy. The ship-boarder said Gen. Prentiss, "those who persecuted my comrades shall never escape retaliation in full at my hands. The negroes are the best Union men in the South." He said he had no objection to saying "Yes," replied Gen. Prentiss, "it is for the freedom of every man on earth."

The general then went on to say that of the returned prisoners, many were without clothing sufficient clothing to completely cover their nakedness. Nothing in the way of garments was furnished them by the rebels, and beside, they were furnished with the most disgusting food.

After fully describing the unkind and offensive treatment they received, Gen. Prentiss inquired if his many listeners, including the ladies, what they now thought of the weary journey up to Shivalry. The people of the South are determined.

There is a perfect reign of terror, and every sentiment in favor of peace or compromise is instantly stifled. No one dares to utter such words, nor arms against our government, but they were compelled to do so at the bidding of their masters. The white race to-day in the South are in a worse condition than the colored race. They are being forced to take the field with no without food. It was time we should go to work without gloves. We punished them more than Antietam than many of us suppose.

The parties had opportunity to see the remains of wounded men were carried south on the trains, beside the stragglers. As to the Libby prison, it was a palace compared to the one in which they were confined. Combs were sent to guard his plenty. He hoped there would be no halting till the rebellion is crushed. Hang the leaders, and grant an amnesty to the deluded victims of Jeff Davis.

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"The glorious Proclamation of our honored President Lincoln, has done much good. It has represented the darkness which has enveloped us, bidding us to be 'good cheer.' I would rather have the blessings and prayers which will go up from poor oppressed humanity, on its tedious weary journey up to freedom, for Abraham Lincoln, than all the honors which have been bestowed upon our Presidents since the days of Washington.

A lady's experience in the department of the South, where I had an opportunity to see human slavery as it is, stripped of its gloss, and glitter, and its apologies, has only tended to deepen my conviction that it is the vilest crime which has disgraced humanity in the nineteenth century.

I am, very respectfully and truly, yours,

R. SAXTON."

CASSIUS M. CLAY and RICHARD O'GORMAN. After Mr. Clay's anti-slavery address in Brooklyn last week, Mr. O'Gorman reviewed it in a speech in New York, taking occasion to say that the Republican party was in favor of liberty of the slave, while the Democrats were in favor of slavery. In a subsequent speech at Cooper Institute, thus returned the compliment to Mr. Gorman:-

One of the most mournful sights to him was to see refugees from foreign tyrannies to be the first here to turn back the wheel of slavery, and make it black.

VOICES-O'Gorman, Mitchell.

MR. CLAY-I say to Mr. O'Gorman-he is in the city, and I expect to be here for some time-I say to you that I have seen the same thing in France, in favor of the liberty of the black man, and is not in favor of the liberty of the white, *he knowingly lies.* (Great applause.) I stood up for the right of O'Gorman and other members of the Democratic Party, who were in the Louisville Courier was expressing them. And I say this, that any man who would barter for office the liberties of a race of black people, would barter the white race; they conclude that meet his interests. (Applause.) He would say, that whether Mr. O'Gorman, or any other Mr., loved the petty tyranny of old England-the slavery rebellion of the Southern States and Ireland had no other harm than universal liberty.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE WITH THE BLACKS? The question, "What shall be done with the blacks?" is beginning to answer for itself. It is the question of the North, and it is the question of delegation of slaves from the plantation of a Mr. Maunsell White, one of the oldest and wealthiest planters in a river county below New Orleans, applied to the Hon. John C. Calhoun, Governor of Louisiana, and the Hon. William Pickens, Military Governor of the State. The correspondent of the New York Times says:-

"These men informed the General that they came for freedom; they said their fellow servants in other places were all leaving their masters, and that they wished to consider the matter for themselves. But it was clear to their minds how was the best way to do so. They emphatically said, however, that they did not intend to labor much, if they could help it, without receiving pay for their services. If they remained peacefully at home, they might have fair wages secured to them for their services. Gen. Shepley treated the matter with great consideration, and after consulting with Gen. Butler, permission was granted to these men to make terms with their masters, who consented to have a partner in the transaction, and these men have gone to work, not as slaves, but as hired men."

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION. The Cambridge Intelligencer, one of the most widely circulated and ably edited of the local journals of Maryland, and which has published several articles in its columns concerning the war, issues a hearty welcome to the Proclamation of the President, and in the course of its remarks says it never doubted that the war which it inaugurated would result in the destruction of Slavery. It quotes-

"There is another sense in which this is a war of Freedom. There are other men in the South to be freed as well as the black men. 'The white men of the South need the strong arm of the government to lift the yoke of bondage from their backs, and liberating country far transcending that of the blacks. The social system of the South has never been anything short of despotism-a tyranny equal to any of the ages. This has been found true by the friends of Liberty. Opinion has never been tolerated beyond Mason and Dixon's line. Men have not been permitted to hold, much less express, their own opinions. A man might countenance the doctrine of non-resistance, and suffer upon the State, but he dare not let the public know that such were his convictions.

"Let the mind be free! Let the faculties be unfettered! Let the heart be free! Let the soul be happy where these are enslaved. It is degrading to any people. We shall never accomplish our magnificent destiny until these are free. The war is unbidding them. The world is unbidding them. The Government is unbidding them. The white men of the South. They are beginning to shut for joy. And when the war closes, they will join their voices in loud hallelujah to the God of Liberty for the deliverance."

WHITE AND NEGRO LABOR. Among the many attempts to excite opposition to the President's Proclamation, there is none more false, detestable and atrocious than the assertion that emancipation will bring Southern negroes to the North to compete with our workmen, and bring down the price of wages. In his speech at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Cassius M. Clay said:

"Germans, Irishmen, Frenchmen, why are you here at all? It is because you here find a government based upon the broad principle of liberty to all humanity." (Applause.) Show me the man who has been so stupid as to assert that emancipation will bring Southern negroes to the North to compete with our workmen, and bring down the price of wages. In his speech at Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Cassius M. Clay said:

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The speaker then declared that he had no objection to the proclamation, provided it was accompanied by "the force of Emancipation," which would, in fact, put concentrate black labor in the South."

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH. An officer who has just arrived at Washington from the Department of the South says that General Sherman is very much satisfied with the progress made by him since his arrival last month. Although Gen. Mitchell's command is not so large as he desires, still he is not idle; he is infusing a little of that energy into military movements so characteristic of him while Northern Alabama. With regard to the negroes, he is fully up to the views of his predecessors. He not only orders them to arm and drill the negroes for garrison duty, but he also leads them through exercises designed to enlighten them. System follows everything that he takes hold of, and that department, which has Union victory for many months, will again team with Union victory.

EMANCIPATION IN MISSOURI. The emancipation proclama tion recently received by the unconditional Unionists of Missouri, advises to meet the issue as boldly as it is tendered. Emancipation clubs were formed, and officers were appointed, and calls were issued to nominate officers for St. Louis Convention. Unconditional Unionism have existed there for some time, and some of the banker members have endeavored to exclude from the subject of emaniation. But, at a recent meeting in St. Louis, the Democrats informs us that the great feature of the meeting was that Samuel Knox responded to the call of the meeting in the boldest manner. His address was "Emancipation or No Emancipation, and carried the meeting with him; and a resolution was passed, endorsing the proclamation.

THE GREAT DRAWBACK. Col. Forney makes the following observations, which contain altogether too much truth:

"The great drawback in the prosecution of the war is the habit of many in and out of the army, in which they are loyal, and yet who cannot rid themselves of the prejudices of party feeling. These men, instead of being able to free themselves to indifference to the great crime of the rebellion, and to a habit of criticising what they think the errors of the Administration. I hold it as a fact that such persons are doing more harm to the cause than can possibly be successfully contradicted; that whenever a statesman or a soldier allows himself to chafe against Black Republicanism and Abolitionism," he generally does more injury to the Government than if he held office, that may be readily excused and easily defended."

SALVAGE IN MARYLAND. The Baltimore American closes an article upon this subject as follows:—

"If there are any who think that slavery can exist in Maryland after this war is ended, as a system of profitable labor, the sooner they open their eyes to the inevitable nature of the battle before them. To suppose that after so terrible a conflict as that through which the loyal portion of the country will have passed, they will ever consent to the existence of the cause of the unjust taxation, the baneful slave trade, the simply preposterous. If the emancipation proclamation rejected, all that are valuable will be spirited away, and the door shut from their recovery. Wheth er we like it or not, the majority of those who are disloyal, wish it or not, the 'institution' are numbered in our State."

Web Wilder, editor of the Leavenworth Kansas Democrat, is writing some spicy letters from London concerning the following extracts from a recent Washington letter:—

"West Point has furnished the rebellion with leaders, and may take the privilege of granting a tyrant. We refuse to say that among its pupils (we will except Lyott Hunter) there are no good things. Popular rights no exponents, democratic institutions no advocates. These men sneer at the people who gave them their education, and care nothing for the welfare of the Country itself, such people account that way danger lies."

"THE GEORGE B. McCLELLAN THEORY OF THE UNIVERSE."

That George B. McClellan is at the head of the human race as a military man. That all persons who doubt this statement are abolitionists and Fiends. That McClellan has never been defeated. That the light reverses in the career of the American Napoleon were caused by Congress and Stanton. That McClellan had at first refused to fight until he was told that McClellan's generalship is infinitely worse than a rebel, and richly deserves immediate assassination. That McClellan is a great statesman. That more forfeitures are needed, and that McClellan must be granted an unlimited period for building them."

REBEL LL-TREATMENT OF UNION PRISONERS.— The statement upon the authority of Captain McCormick of the 77th Ohio, that he and other officers who were taken prisoner from the rebel prisons were treated as well as could reasonably be expected, evoked the great wrath of his associates, who fell upon Capt. McCormick and accused him of changing sides. They were fed like beasts, with loathsome food, and not enough of that.

"They had nothing to eat but live meat and doggers every day. Some of the soldiers were kept without sleep sometimes for a week without water to wash their faces. Gen. Prentiss was kept in solitary confinement for six weeks after the capture according to reports of the rebels. When looking out of the window—two of whom died of their wounds."

THE BATTLE OF PERRYVILLE. This battle has resulted more severely in protest to losses than was at Antietam. On Saturday morning, September 8, 1862, about 90,000 Federal troops met nearly equal forces of Rebel troops, numbering over 100,000 killed and wounded—total 2000. The rebels admit the loss of 1000 killed and 2000 wounded—total, 3000. The Rebel force under Dragg and his fellow generals was not less than 45,000, whereas the Union Army did not number more than 18,000. The rebels captured arms and afterwards abandoned nine guns, and took 441 prisoners, whom they paroled. We captured seven pieces of artillery and five hundred muskets, 100,000 pounds of ammunition and 500 prisoners.

COMPLIMENTARY. A public reception has been given in New York to Robert Smalls, the pilot who took the steamer Planter to Fort Mifflin. A gold medal was presented to him in behalf of the colored people, bearing on one side a representation of the steamer Planter leaving Charleston harbor, when near Sumner. Thereafter it bears this inscription:

"Presented to Robert Smalls by the colored citizens of New York, October 2d, 1862, as a token of their regard for his heroism, his love of liberty, and his patriotism."

Mrs. Smalls will return to Port Royal, and become the regular pilot of the Planter, receiving the government pay awarded her for the same service. Her decision of the government, a one-quarter interest in the vessel, equal to \$7,000, which will be paid him. It is stated that the authorities of Charleston do not propose to reward the colored pilot. He does not, however, propose to return to the rebels until his services can be made available in conducting a Union fleet into the harbor of the cradle of the rebellion.

FLEEING TO SLAVE INSURRECTION IN VIRGINIA.— The Washington Republican says a refugee who came into Gen. Sigel's headquarters from Annesville, Calver county, Mo., reported that several thousands of slaves had fled from their masters among the whites in that section in consequence of an apprehended negro revolt. Seventeen negroes, most of them freed, had been hung. Several late Northern fugitives had joined the blacks to liberate the slaves. The terror of the whites is reported to be beyond description. It is said that the negroes are all engaged in a conspiracy for a general insurrection.

The sudden and rapid raid of Stuart's Rebel Cavalry into Pennsylvania was a pretty successful affair. They crossed the Potomac on Friday—captured Mercersburg and Chambersburg on Saturday—destroyed railroad depots, and appropriated to their own use from 500 to 1000 horses, besides what clothing they could carry off—and by dint of several changes of horses and new equipment, they returned to Virginia, making a complete circle of the rear of our army.

Gen. McClellan telegraphed that not one of the Stuart cavalry ever recrossed the Potomac to return to Virginia, but before the wires ceased to vibrate with that message, ten thousand horses, stolen from the farmers of Pennsylvania. Oh! for a great General—a great mind and a great leader! Must the country grope for continuing incapacity and incompetency?

(See COLUMBIAN PIETAS).

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OBITUARY.

Killed by a fall from a cart, on the 2d last. **SIMONEA**, of London Grove Township, Chester County, Pa., died nearly 42 years.

In the full vigor and prime of life, and in the midst of usefulness, in a moment the mysterious thread of life was broken. "The places that have known him shall we miss no more forever." In him has been left a devoted husband, a kind and indulgent father, a true friend, a cause of humanity a sincere advocate, and society an earnest man. While we weep for our great loss, we know that he will meet him again. R.

"What is excellent,
As God lives, is permanent;
Hearts are dust, hearts' loves remain;
Heart's love will meet him again."

—A. S. Standard.

Died, at his residence in Kennett Square, (Pa.) on the 7th ult., **BENJAMIN S. JONES**, aged 49 years.

The Abolitionists of Pennsylvania, who can look back on the commencement of the Anti-Slavery enterprise, will remember him as one of their most ardent and faithful co-laborers. From that day to the latest hour of his life, his heart responded promptly to the claims of the slave; and voice and pen were loyal to the cause of human freedom, and to his highest idea of right. In the East and in the West he labored long and faithfully, both as a public speaker and an editor, in behalf of the Anti-Slavery cause, and in him unequalled truth found an earnest champion, a popular wing a faithful career. His faith in the principles of peace, as taught in Christ's Sermon on the Mount, was never shaken, and his practical testimony to his faith marked his whole life. In the prime of his years, he has left his field of labors just as the harvest is about to be gathered. But his work was completed, not cast off; and his name shall be embalmed.

"In the blessing of the captive,
In the anthem of the free."

—Bid.

Died on the 14th of 9th month, (October,) at the U. S. General Hospital, near Sharpsburg, (Md.) **ELIZABETH G. TROTTER**, of East Abington, aged 21 years.

She was one of the earliest volunteers, a member of company No. 1, 12th Massachusetts Regiment; consequently, he was in the recent terrible battle at Antietam, during which he received four wounds—one in his leg so severe as to render amputation necessary. From his wounds, however, he seemed to be fast recovering, and would undoubtedly have got well but for a cough brought on by previous exposure and privations, which at last terminated in quick consumption, and ended his life.

He was gentle and amiable in character, and possessed of a splendid integrity and firmness of purpose. In a letter to one of his fellow-soldiers, he writes of him as follows: "Not one in the Company was more beloved than I. In character he was perfectly honorable. I had not another friend among them all." The man who had the honor of him pays him the following tribute: "He was exceedingly amiable, and was endeared to all who knew him. He was dutiful and brave, and all year memories of him must be of pleasantness."

A few days before he died, while conversing with a friend, he said—"Had the President's Proclamation been issued before the battle, I should not feel one regret for what I have suffered. I don't now; for my idea, from the beginning, has been, Liberty for the slave! For that I have fought, and that has sustained me."

R. T. C.


ANDREW T. FOSS, in behalf of the American Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows:

Cornish, N. H.,	Friday, Oct. 24.
Croydon, Fla.,	Saturday, " 26.
Newport,	Wednesday, " 29.
Claremont,	Friday, " 31.
Springfield, Vt.	Sunday, Nov. 2.

WM. WELLS BROWN will speak as follows on President's Proclamation, and its effect on the Blacks of the South, and the Laborers of the North:

At Haverhill, Mass.,	Sunday, Oct. 26.
West Newbury,	Monday, " 27.
Amesbury,	Tuesday, " 28.
Newburyport,	Wednesday, " 29.

DIED—In New York, on Sunday, October 12, of disease of the heart, after a short and painful illness, **ROBERT J. HOPPER**, of New York, adopted son of John and Rosalie Hopper, he 15th year of his age.



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TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA AND ILLINOIS,
The only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it of 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

LLOYD'S Map of VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and the best work can be purchased.

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GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER
as actual surveys by Capt. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilot, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's station and owner's name, from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, land, and all places twenty miles back from the river—colored in Counties and States. Price, \$1.25 in advance, \$2.25 in full, and \$2.50 on lieges, with rollers. Nov. 1862.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

T. LLOYD: Sir—Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear Admiral Francis H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of the squadron.

GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

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burg Ferry, Roberville, Roland's Ford, and all others on
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the river's tortuosity, and the outlet from St. Louis to the Gulf of
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GIDEON WELLS,
Secretary of the Navy.

It is. 3w

